If we are going to be scheduling trial submissions or motions

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in limine, it's time to do that. Does anybody disagree with that?

Plaintiff doesn't disagree, so I guess it's your turn, Ms. Grossman.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, it depends on the timing. We have still a lot of work that we expect to happen in the next few months along with the plaintiffs' mailings that are going to be sent out as a result of receiving the names of the individuals on the database. The plaintiffs have indicated that as a result of those mailings they expect to make 26(a) disclosures, and that could spawn additional potential discovery if the plaintiffs are expecting to update their 26(a) disclosures.

We are going to plan the deposition of Professor

Patel, and that should be able to be accomplished in the next

month or so.

THE COURT: That's not a problem, right.

MS. GROSSMAN: That's not an issue. Also, in terms of when to schedule motions in limine, it's a little tricky. If the plaintiffs are going to offer additional evidence that discovery in the next few months will reveal, it's very hard to plan for how this trial is going to look.

I also have concerns about what the trial will look like because the class certification decision could inform what it is that we try. And you have indicated perhaps we can try

just the Monell case. Then the question becomes if the class certification affects the scope of any remedial relief, should that be the case, there likely would be duplicative evidence.

What happened in 2009 and whatever evidence is occurring in 2009, if that's the basis for any liability, if we were then to have some sort of remedial phase of the case, what happened in 2009 is not necessarily what's happening in 2012. So there could potentially be a need for further evidence to be submitted.

But this is all speculative because it is hard to know what the case is going to look like given that we don't have any indication what is happening with the circuit on the class certification issue.

THE COURT: I have expressed the view before that whether it is a class or not a class at most would affect the scope of relief. It wouldn't affect whether there's been constitutional violations such as those alleged by the named plaintiffs. The named plaintiffs can proceed whether or not there is a class case. The Monell claim can proceed whether or not there is a class. And it doesn't seem to me that the case should be delayed for the length of time it would take, assuming that an appeal is taken, to brief and decide the appeal, which could be two years.

This is an 08 case and a fairly early 08 case. 1034 tells me it was probably January or February, which means it

will be five years this January or February. I think it is really time to bring the case to some level of resolution in the trial court. And I don't see what it matters whether that class proceeds or is decertified from the perspective of the liability phase.

MS. GROSSMAN: All I'm saying is say we try the Monell issue.

THE COURT: Let's say.

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MS. GROSSMAN: And we have witnesses that will be presented and offered on the part of the city to talk about what the policies are. Suppose the class certification decision doesn't come down for another year.

THE COURT: Yes. That would be early. But go ahead.

MS. GROSSMAN: Maybe two years.

THE COURT: Yes, maybe.

MS. GROSSMAN: The state of affairs from the time that there is a trial to the time that the class certification is decided and you are clear to have any kind of remedial --

THE COURT: I agree with that. We could not get potentially to the relief stage, but we would know whether there is a liability verdict: Did the city act in an unconstitutional manner in 2009 when it stopped and frisked certain plaintiffs. That's all we would know. We wouldn't be able to say at that point what the remedy should be, but we would know there might be damages for the past violation.

Although it is not a damages case, it's an injunction case, isn't it?

MR. CHARNEY: It is for the class claims. There are a few named plaintiffs that have individual damage claims.

THE COURT: You theoretically could complete the damage phase for the individual plaintiffs. You might not be able to decide the injunctive phase in terms of remedy until you know whether it's an ongoing violation.

MS. GROSSMAN: I'm obviously not being clear. I'm just saying there is going to be duplication. You may think that if you get to the remedial phase, many different witnesses would have to be presented at that phase. If that is something that in terms of duplication of efforts you think serves judicial economy, that may very well be where you think we should go.

I'm just raising with you the potential issue that when you try a case in year one on liability and then you want to consider remediation a year later, where the city may be between year one and year two may be completely different and evidence may need to be presented at that time. That may be something that you are comfortable with, but I just wanted to raise that as a potential issue in terms of economy and efficiency.

Also important, we don't know to what extent a decision on the class certification issue will have on

evidentiary rulings in this case. For example, the commonality issue. If causation, which is a very big concern of ours, is an issue in class certification, and when you consider Walmart and the issue of commonality, if the circuit comes down with a ruling on a particular issue -- I'm sorry. Did you want to interrupt?

THE COURT: No. Go ahead.

MS. GROSSMAN: If the circuit comes down and makes rulings that inform the Monell trial, the issues are overlapping. The issues on Monell in terms of causation and whether pattern and practice is the approximate cause of an underlying constitutional violation, not knowing what the Second Circuit might decide on that particular issue, may inform certain evidentiary rulings.

I guess my concern that I just want to raise with the Court is that we don't want to have a trial and then the circuit comes down with a decision that having to do it over again, we might have different rulings, and there may be some impact that a ruling from the circuit would have on the Monell trial.

THE COURT: I'm a little mystified. We have Monell claims all the time that require pattern and practice proof and they are not class actions, but you still need to prove a pattern and a practice, which means multiple events. Even in a single-plaintiff case, that plaintiff might have to show that

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circuit may look at that evidence and there may be rulings that

certifying a class for purposes of commonality, that's evidence

they relied on. In terms of unitary course of action, the

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1 | are relevant to that particular issue.

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THE COURT: I don't think so. They are either going to say there is not sufficient commonality to warrant class treatment or there is. But it wouldn't affect, to me, the way you would try a pattern and practice case.

Do you want to weigh in on this Mr. Charney, so I'm not having a debate without plaintiffs' counsel?

MR. CHARNEY: Not other than to say I agree with your Honor. As you know, in the rules for class certification there is some overlap between merits and the 23(a) requirements. But I think in this case the circuit court is not going to need to get to the issue of causation to decide common questions of law or fact. That really is a pure merits issue that I think, as your Honor put it, could be resolved on a trial of an individual plaintiff for Monell liability regardless of the class.

THE COURT: Or to the extent the circuit reaches the issue at all, it's in the context of whether the case is amenable to class certification or the class treatment. It still doesn't mean to me that it would affect the trial of a pattern and practice case. That's my point.

Procedure is a tricky thing. Either the case satisfies all the Rule 23 prerequisites for class treatment or it doesn't, but that doesn't mean the circuit is going to be ruling in limine, so to speak, as to how to try pattern and

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THE COURT: If there have been policy changes, and I know there were some in '11, I guess Ms. Grossman's point is if there are no class allegations, you have a more limited time period, and you look to that time period and the practices during that time period and you worry about what their remedial relief should be. But it's not the same as the class, which is a longer time period. That is one risk of not knowing whether the circuit agrees that this could be given class treatment. How would you deal with that?

MR. CHARNEY: My response to that would be even if, let's say, we only had the named plaintiffs, we feel they have standing to seek injunctive relief prospectively because all of them are at risk of being illegally stopped in New York City tomorrow or in the future. I don't think we agree that you couldn't necessarily fashion a remedy absent a decision on whether or not there was a class.

THE COURT: That's a legal point that might need to be briefed, whether they have standing to talk about the prospective injury of being stopped again. That can be a motion in limine that should be made and scheduled. I know we have already been down this road, and I even suggested that you look at your calendars for January, I think I said that. Is that the month I said?

MS. GROSSMAN: You said January-February. You put those dates out. Your Honor, the amount of continued work that

Cରିଞ୍ଜି ୩.108% €v-01034-SAS-HBP Document 233 Filed 09/10/12 Page 12 of 45 the plaintiffs are seeking between now and December, I don't 1 2 know how that is feasible in light of all that would have to be 3 accomplished. Obviously, your Honor, we are putting our 4 objections on the record. If you are now moving forward and 5 trying to consider dates, I'm hoping that we can come up with a 6 realistic date that will allow the parties to do what needs to 7 be done to finish up --8 THE COURT: Mr. Charney, I think what Ms. Grossman is 9 saying is you're making your own bed on this. The more new 10 information you want to bring into this through these letters that you are going to write, the names disclosed in the 11 database, you're going to be bringing a lot more information 12

Only you know how much delay your efforts are causing. They may be a good effort, but on the back end they are causing delay. How long do you predict this process will take?

in, and the city has the right to investigate that information.

MR. CHARNEY: We understand that, your Honor. You are absolutely right. We envision hopefully being able to send these letters out within the next week or two.

THE COURT: How many are you sending?

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MR. CHARNEY: That's a very good question. We had identified potentially up to 21,000. It's at our own expense, so we have to assess whether or not we can even afford to send out that many. Maybe less.

THE COURT: It's not only an expense in money. It's

mind the fact that it's a lot of work and whatever trial

only disclose a reasonable, feasible number of people.

deadline your Honor sets, we would I think make sure that we

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that we would have to give serious thought to. I know Mr.

Charney did mention this just an hour ago to me, and I asked questions. I think if that is even a consideration, we need

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1 MR. CHARNEY: Yes.

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THE COURT: Because anything's possible.

MR. CHARNEY: Yes, it is.

Going back to your original question, which I guess was how many is a reasonable number, which I think is a very good question, I think whatever deadline your Honor sets and whatever length of trial your Honor is willing to put up with would inform the number of witnesses we would seek to call at trial.

Our interest here is establishing that there is a citywide policy or practice. We have four named plaintiffs. We believe that the diversity and geography and circumstances of those stops is pretty compelling evidence of a pattern and practice. But, as I think I mentioned at the last conference, there are many other individuals who since the class certification have contacted plaintiffs' counsel expressing an interest in testifying in this case. We have to go through the time and effort to sit down and meet with these folks.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Charney, I may have lost concentration for a minute. Did you tell me what you thought was a reasonable number?

MR. CHARNEY: My short answer is I'm not quite sure.

I think it will be informed by the length of the trial and also the deadlines we are given.

THE COURT: Each us is waiting for information from

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, we expect within the next couple of weeks from that point. We have to get the disk from the safe. We have to get that, transfer it to someone to do their magic. I'm hoping a few weeks. We are going to be expeditious about this, to generate spreadsheets so the plaintiffs know who they can send mailings to.

Then there is a mechanism in place to give it to the magistrate judge, because there are sealed records that we have to identify. That takes time to identify and cull out. We are doing our best. We will endeavor to do this within the next few weeks from when we get the disk.

THE COURT: My experience is there is nothing like a deadline. You must do it by September 14th. That's enough. Let's say you have it no later than September 14th. You're ready to mail immediately?

MR. CHARNEY: Yes. We can mail them within a matter of days once we get the names.

THE COURT: Let's say you get responses mid October. Then what?

MR. CHARNEY: Then we would go through the process of screening those and taking out the ones that clearly we don't think belong in this case. Then, with the rest of them, we would contact them if they have expressed an interest in being contacted and speak with them and try to narrow down a list of individuals that we would want.

THE COURT: How many, Mr. Charney?

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MR. CHARNEY: Can we say no more than at this point 50?

THE COURT: That seems right, no more than 50.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, 50 people to depose? All the time it took for us to do discovery in this case, we have 50 people as well.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again. Tell me who the other 50 are. I didn't follow what you said.

MS. GROSSMAN: I'm sorry. Let me take a step back.

My apologies. I just don't understand how we can accomplish 50 depositions from mid October to January and in the midst of that prepare a pretrial order, motions in limine, and be ready for a trial like this.

This is not the way this case should be tried, where we are doing discovery two months before trial. It's just not right. It's prejudicial to the city. It's putting us in a position where we can't defend the case in the best way that we should be able to on an important issue.

THE COURT: I think everybody agrees it's an important issue. Mr. Charney, she really is arguing you can't have it both ways. If you want to get to trial in early 2013, how can you add 50 witnesses, all of which the city argues must be deposed? It doesn't want any of them on the stand without having a chance to question them in advance. It's 12 weeks.

1 | It's 4 a week.

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MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, I don't want to rehash old arguments in this case, but I first need to point out in response to your question, we didn't create this situation. We asked for this exact information and wanted to make these mailings four years ago. The city objected and said that's completely inappropriate unless and until a class is certified.

THE COURT: A class was certified months ago.

MR. CHARNEY: It was certified in May.

THE COURT: May. This is late August.

MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, we raised this issue with you at the end of May. A month later we served our request on the city, and we have been negotiating with them for the past few weeks on the terms of it. So we have moved forward with the discovery that we seek.

THE COURT: Maybe you don't need 50 of these people.

Maybe 25 is plenty. Then it is not four a week, it's two a

week, and that's doable in 12 weeks even with the other work.

This is a big team that the city has put on this case. Two a

week is not so bad if you stop with 25. I don't know after a

while what one adds to the other to the other. You have an

expert testifying with respect to thousands. How many UF250s,

the expert review?

MR. CHARNEY: 2.8 million.

THE COURT: He drew certain conclusions from those

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country, it can be done.

THE COURT: Of course it can be done. The issue is whether it can be done in 12 weeks.

MR. CHARNEY: That's true. But given that these are not named plaintiffs, they are not going to be testifying about policies and practices of the city.

THE COURT: But it is going to go on forever. are going to want the sealed records on each one. They are going to want to identify the officers on each stop. You are having 50 minitrials. That's what it is. If you have 25 minitrials, that is better for trial time and better for depositions than 50 of them unless they are making different points. The repetition is unnecessary anyway.

You have an expert who is looking at the 2.8 million. What are you going to extrapolate from 25? I understand you

want some live people to make an impression either on the jurors or the trier of fact, the Court. But how many?

MR. CHARNEY: I hear what you are saying, your Honor.

Our concern is that we are able to establish this is a citywide practice.

THE COURT: I understand.

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MR. CHARNEY: That it happens everywhere, not just in Harlem or the Bronx.

THE COURT: For sure. But that is what the UF250s tell you.

MR. CHARNEY: Absolutely. Of course, the defendants will argue vociferously that you can't tell from a UF250 if a stop was illegal or not. We want to be able to show that it's consistent that if the stop appears to be illegal on the form, the details that come out through testimony corroborate that. That is another reason.

THE COURT: One wonders why you need to send out 21,000 letters if people have been contacting you. You have had people come forward and say, I'd like to be a witness at this trial, I'd like to be a plaintiff at this trial. Some of the letters have been sent to the Court and I have sent them on.

MR. CHARNEY: That is absolutely right, your Honor. But we don't know if the individuals who contacted us were in fact stopped and frisked.

THE COURT: I understand. But they are there to be interviewed.

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MR. CHARNEY: Absolutely. We will interview them and have actually had contact with some of them.

THE COURT: This is worrisome. You make it sound like the fifth week of the case instead of the fifth year. But I understand you asked for this long ago and the city wouldn't do it until the class certification decision, he says.

MR. CHARNEY: It's in the court record, your Honor. It's in several motions that were filed in May of 2008. You don't have to take my word for it.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, I just want to note that we were here right after Memorial Day and the plaintiffs mentioned these 100 witnesses that supposedly came forward, and all summer has gone, and by last week they hadn't contacted these people yet.

THE COURT: You mean people have contacted them?

MS. GROSSMAN: Yes. By Rule 26 I made a demand for discovery of these individuals so we could move forward and we could be prepared.

THE COURT: Why does he have to tell you of people who have contacted him if he's not planning to use them as witnesses?

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, how much time do the plaintiffs need to notify? Usually in a discovery --

If this is any indication of what will happen when the

do the discovery we need to do to prepare for this case.

mailings go out, this seems like a lot of work for something

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that is not yielding much. Then we are taken away from preparing for this case and we are forced to proceed on various tracks when we should be able to fully prepare for the testimony in this case, for in limine motions to, make our best presentation of the case, not to be in the middle of discovery when we should be preparing now for trial.

I wanted to put that out there. It could be that a January-February date is more ambitious than perhaps pushing it a few more months so that we can all in an orderly fashion do what needs to be done.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with you, but I think it depends on how many more people he is putting forward. It is one thing if he is putting forward 50; it's another thing if it is 25; it's another thing if it's 12. You can't set the month of the trial until you understand the size of the problem.

MS. GROSSMAN: We have asked the plaintiffs, can you give us, we were negotiating, can you please tell us how many witnesses you're thinking about so we can plan. Are you thinking 10? Are you thinking 15? Plaintiffs didn't know. Today is the first time I'm hearing what it is that they are contemplating, which is 50, and your Honor is suggesting it should be reduced. But whatever the number is, we the city have to have the time to do our investigation and do the depositions.

THE COURT: The plaintiff is in charge, so to speak,

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THE COURT: She is saying specifically with respect to the hundred people, if that's what it is, who have contacted you that you were hoping to interview to see if any of them would become witnesses, she has heard nothing since. Surely you have begun the process. Maybe you need to make disclosure on a rolling basis. You don't have to wait until you interview all hundred, but you should make some disclosure at the earliest possible time. From what I understand, there is no

1 disclosure yet.

MR. CHARNEY: No, and it is because since we are going to have to limit the number, we need to make choices.

THE COURT: Of course. You want to pick your best 25 or 15.

MR. CHARNEY: Exactly. We don't know who that is yet, because we haven't even sent out the letter. To say here is 15 or 20 when we can't compare them to the people who we are going to get post cards back from I don't think is an efficient way to do that. I also don't think we are required to do that, to make decisions about trial strategy at this point.

THE COURT: I don't think you are, either, but it affects your trial date. If you want a February trial date, which is five months away, rounding off, say today is the equivalent of September 1st, you're talking five months from now, and there is that amount of work. There is the depositions of whatever people you do name, there is a pretrial order, there are motions in limine. There are things to do. It will be a busy five months.

MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, Mr. Charney mentioned to me a little bit before the conference that if your Honor was going to discuss trial logistics, they would be inclined to do something about submitting extra reports from Professor Fagan. I don't know if the plaintiff is planning on doing that or not, but I would absolutely object to that if that is what is being

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MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: You're the circus master at the trial. The plaintiff puts on the plaintiff's case. What are you

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MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, can I respond?

MS. GROSSMAN: The plaintiffs, if they want to update the data, have had the data for the past six -- they have had the data.

THE COURT: I assume he's working on it already.

1 MS. GROSSMAN: Your Honor, that's not --

THE COURT: That's not what?

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MS. GROSSMAN: He's working on other cases.

THE COURT: I assumed he was working on this data to update it. Is he or isn't he, Mr. Charney?

MR. CHARNEY: He has started to look at it. As your Honor is aware, he is serving as a testifying expert in two other cases before your Honor, and they are both in the middle of expert discovery.

THE COURT: He is going to testify at the preliminary injunction hearing in the Ligon case.

MR. CHARNEY: And the Davis case, and he has to prepare rebuttal reports. And he has a full-time day job teaching courses at Columbia. So he has started to look at it, but he has not delved into it in detail.

THE COURT: So we will go to March 18th. We just lost another month. We have to pin it down at some point and mean it. March 18th is as good as February. With all this additional work now, we are going to have two updated expert reports as well as the 15 or 20 or whatever citizens.

I've got to get a date. I've got to pin it down. It wasn't just how effective her argument was. It was a two-week patent trial that I found on March 4th. It wasn't that you were just so effective, Ms. Grossman. I said I have a two-week patent trial in the middle.

MS. GROSSMAN: Yes, it's holidays.

is, we should do jury selection the week of March 11th and we should start the evidence March 18th. We can take off the holiday week because the jurors will have the same conflicts

MS. GROSSMAN: I'm sorry?

you do, Ms. Grossman.

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THE COURT: We can take off the holiday week because the jurors will have the same problems you do and I do. Many of us will have the same problems the same week. As long as we start. If we start, we finish.

MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, I don't want to keep us any

longer than we have to. Quickly on the issue of the supposed prejudice of Professor Fagan's new analysis.

THE COURT: I don't know why you're speaking. I was taught when I won the point, there is nothing more to say. He is going to be permitted to supplement. The city's expert will be permitted to rebut whatever supplementation he comes up with, and each can be deposed for a limited number of hours on the supplemental report. That's it.

MR. CHARNEY: That works for us.

The last thing I will say on the expert issue is with respect to Professor Smith, who is the city's expert, if you recall, we had a conference over the phone with you on August 9th and plaintiffs raised the issue of deposing him on the narrow issue of the new regression analysis he had conducted and disclosed in December, nine months after his deposition, and you had said you were amenable to that.

THE COURT: Right.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CHARNEY: I wanted to confirm we could also depose him on that narrow issue.

THE COURT: You are deposing him on that narrow issue.

MR. CHARNEY: I thought you were talking about he is going to do a supplemental report.

THE COURT: He is. If you want to question him on that after you get the supplemental report, you can do that, too, just like they can do with Fagan, solely with respect to

in those two cases are slightly different, from my

understanding, from what he is doing in our case. He is in the middle of doing expert discovery in those two cases. It is

just not possible, your Honor. To ask an expert to do three

4 separate expert reports at the same time in three separate

5 cases --

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THE COURT: I understand. But if we have a six-month gap between today and the trial, if you leave all the work to the last two months, it was worthless to have the six months.

MR. CHARNEY: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: You need time to come up with the citizens, the 50, 25, or 15, whatever that number is. That's not going to be in till November either. If Fagan's report isn't in until November, then nothing is happening in September and October, so the six months aren't being used.

MR. CHARNEY: I would disagree. Between September and November the analysis is being done by Professor Fagan and the letters are being sent out and coming back.

THE COURT: All true, but it doesn't help the city to take the discovery pretrial that it wants of the experts you pick and the supplemental report. I'm just saying you can't backload it in the last two months, because then we didn't effectively get six months.

MR. CHARNEY: I understand. But there is a difference between 30 days from now and February. We are not saying we need until February.

better answer. The data is the data. Your person can look at it starting now, for all I care.

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MS. GROSSMAN: Our expert has the same problem Professor Fagan has.

THE COURT: Do you have the same expert working in every case also, Ligon and Davis?

MS. GROSSMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes?

MS. GROSSMAN: We are having the same problem that Professor Fagan is having. Why are we being shortchanged?

THE COURT: Because he is not going to turn to it until October 15th. Essentially he is getting 30 days. He is tied up with Davis and Ligon until October 15th. Then he will take 30 days to write this report, and then your guy gets 30 days to write the supplemental report. That's the reality. It's not like he's taking four months. If he was taking four months, I would make a much earlier date.

The argument being offered, and you have already supported it by saying your expert is in the same position, is they are all too busy with Ligon and Davis to work on Floyd. I am accepting that from both experts. So essentially from Ligon, being mid October — we have a date, we have a hearing date October 9th maybe or 15th, either the 9th or the 15th; we moved it to the 15th, Ligon is the 15th — he's only getting 30 clear days after that to prepare this report.

Mr. Smith apparently is busy, too, on the same two cases, so he gets 30 days. It's not four months for one side

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the plaintiffs know?

MS. PUBLICKER: Yes, and I have a cover letter that I can provide Mr. Charney. In here are the documents and the representative privilege log in addition to the final versions 1 of the drafts that are in the representative privilege log and

2 the chart you asked for describing possible authors that we are

3 aware of now and the NYPD divisions they come from.

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THE COURT: Good. That sounds like what I asked for. Thank you. Anything else?

MR. CHARNEY: I think that's it. The only other thing --

THE COURT: We should set the dates for submission of the pretrial order and the motions in limine.

MR. CHARNEY: Yes. Just one other matter. You would be surprised to know, I'm half joking, that the defendants and the plaintiffs I think are going to reach agreement on the terms of the disclosure of these names and addresses of individuals.

There is one area, not even an area, one small point of dispute about the terms of the disclosure, and that is whether or not once people come forward and contact plaintiffs and plaintiffs then supply the list of potential witnesses, whether it's 25 or whatever the number we are restricted to, at that point defendants would obviously have the opportunity to conduct discovery. We don't suggest otherwise.

But we don't believe they should be able to contact these individuals directly. We feel they should have to go through us as plaintiffs' counsel, as these folks' ostensible attorneys. If they want to depose them, they would give us a

until we get their decision. It is a certified class for the

assured of that.

1 THE COURT: Sounds right.

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MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, hopefully we can then submit the stipulation to you tomorrow to so-order this?

THE COURT: That would be fine.

MR. CHARNEY: Then get ball rolling.

THE COURT: With our March 11th jury selection date, I need to set a date for the joint pretrial order and the motions in limine. It seems to me that they should come in no later than January 11 because that's when the motion will be made on the motion in limine. Then there will have to be a response date and a reply date, and I want time to decide them.

The joint pretrial and the moving papers are January 11th, response papers January 22nd, and reply papers January 29th. That gives me time to decide them, issue decisions. You will know where you are up to for trying the case.

When do you think I might know whether this is a jury or nonjury trial?

MR. CHARNEY: Your Honor, we want to make this issue in terms of discussion with the defendants a priority over the next couple of weeks. A lot of my colleagues who will weigh in on this are out of town this week. Hopefully, starting next week we can really have serious discussions about this and discuss it with the city.

I apologize to Ms. Grossman for kind of bringing this up today. I think there has been a lot of going on in the last

MR. CHARNEY: I guess it is really going to be dependent on when we get the names so that we can send out the letters.

THE COURT: She said the next two to three weeks.

MR. CHARNEY: If we get them by September 14th, can we have until November 30th?

THE COURT: I was going to say November 9th.

MR. CHARNEY: The issue, your Honor, is if we don't get responses back until mid October, then we have to interview and speak to these people.

THE COURT: You don't need to give them 30 days. They are not litigants in a lawsuit governed by the rules. Tell them they have two weeks, they have 14 days to respond to you. Nobody needs 30 days. They'll only lose it somewhere in the house. Put a return postcard in an envelope and say we must hear from you in the next two weeks. If people don't do it right away, they are not going to do it. November 9th, that's it.

Is there anything further? We have a motion date, pretrial order date, expert dates, citizen disclosure dates. I think we need another status conference to see how the trial is shaping up. Do you think November is the correct date? After this November 9th disclosure, we will have much more of an idea of the number of these people you are talking about.